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not enter into Venezuelan trade at all—are given prominent mention, and asphalt, by far the most important developed mineral resource, is not even mentioned. Again, the diamonds of Brazil are described as if they were a present-day resource of great importance, whereas they are of comparative insignificance. As a general sketch of the continent and its economic conditions, the book is not without value. It will serve the purpose well of giving a reader a general impression of the South American and his present day economic development.

G. B. ROORBACH.

University of Pennsylvania.

REYES,* GEN. RAFAEL (Trans. from Spanish by Leopold Grahame). *The Two Americas*. Pp. xxxii, 324. Price, \$2.50. New York: Frederick A. Stokes, 1914.

AGRICULTURE, MINING, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

CROMWELL, ARTHUR D. *Agriculture and Life*. Pp. x, 369. Price, \$1.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1915.

The author's aim is to furnish a book for teachers of rural schools primarily which will help them in presenting agriculture. He adopts the scheme of making his book follow the order of farm work from September on, in order that the school lessons may have direct bearing on the home interests of the pupil.

The actual test of such a book is the way it works. It is intended to be suggestive to teachers and is therefore heavily illustrated. It is hard to see the value of many of the illustrations chosen. Covering so much ground, the various paragraphs are often extremely condensed and the teacher will have to supplement the information given ere she does much with her pupils. Perhaps this is intended. An enormous number of facts are given and the volume on the whole seems well adapted to its purpose.

C. K.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

DRURY, HORACE BOOKWALTER. *Scientific Management*. Pp. 222. Price, \$1.75. New York: Columbia University, 1915.

Scientific Management has been written chiefly by the technical man in a highly "practical" way. We have had, without end, discussion of time study, functional management, the differential rate, and the instruction card. We have been waiting for a comprehensive description and discussion of the *movement* "scientific management."

Dr. Drury gives us a comprehensive history of the movement from its beginning in the discussions of systems of pay before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. In Part I, he tells us, in a way that is clear to the general economic reader, the history, the character, the plants, and the methods of scientific management. In Part II, he points out its industrial and social possibilities and limitations. It is a painstaking work written by a man with vision. The chief defect is a tendency to repeat.

J. H. W.